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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
For Administrative Use



NOTE: Compiled from various sources. Not an expression of official opinion.

LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 379

November 1-3, 1941.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE METEOROLOGICAL DIRECTORS to hold conference "as soon as practical in 1941 or 1942". Congress adopts resolution authorizing President Roosevelt to hold meeting to consider exchange of observations through continental radio broadcasts, codes to be used and improved and uniform weather forecasting techniques in Western Hemisphere. (N.Y. Herald Tribune)

GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY REMOVES FEAR of intervention from minds of Latin Americans, Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of Institute of International Education, declares at tenth educational conference in New York City. Says that despite political and economic differences between U.S. and Latin America, the spirit of hemispheric solicarity is steadily improving. (N.Y. Times)

TRAINED U.S. PERSONNEL NEEDED more than anything else and "constitutes greatest unsolved problem in complicated question of inter-American good will," Fred Lavis says in "Economic Defense of Western Hemisphere," published recently by American Council on Foreign Affairs. Says most difficult task is to find men with reasonable training who speak language of country abroad who are willing to go to Latin America and live. (Earl Parker Hanson, N.Y. Herald Tribune)

LIST OF CABOT AWARDS ANNOUNCED. Winners of Maria Moors Cabot Prizes in Journalism, announced by Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, are: Dr. Paulo Bittencourt, editor and publisher of Correio da Manhã, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Mme. Sylvia Bittencourt, his wife, author of column "Pajoy," in Correio da Manhã; Dr. Carlos Dávila, of Chile, editor of Editors Press Service; and, Dr. José I. Rivero, editor and publisher of Diario de la Marina, Havana, Cuba. (N.Y. Times)

BRAZIL EXEMPTS AMERICAN BANKS FROM BAN OF 1946. President Getulio Vargas issues decree permitting banks of other American Republics in Brazil to continue to function after 1946. Decree amends previous order terminating activities of all foreign banks in Brazil in 1946. (N. Y. Journal of Commerce)

BRAZILIAN NAZIS PICTURE U.S. AS HELPLESS. Nazi propaganda organs in Brazil, taking up President Roosevelt's statement that sinking of Reuben James will not bring break in U.S. relations with Germany, insinuate that U.S. is not so strong as it claims and is unable to protect Western Hemisphere. Independent press points out that President Roosevelt stands pat on order for Navy to fire on warships attacking American vessels. (N. Y. Times)

COLOMBIAN BANK LOANS SET HIGH RECORD for September. Report shows loans for business, industrial and agricultural projects, totaling 19,500,000 pesos. (N.Y. Times)

REVISION OF DEMOCRACY ADVOCATED by Colombian Foreign Minister Lopez de Mesa on recent visits to Chile and Argentina. Claims that "democracy requires revision by which we aspire to its improvement and not its deformation." (Christian Science Monitor)

(Over)

CUBA BARES RACKETEERING. Police announce they have uncovered a widespread "protection" racket following arrest of two suspects, Calixto Pérez Pazos and Arcadio Méndez Vales, in connection with recent bombings throughout Cuba. Chief of Police Manuel Benítez says arrest of Pérez led to discovery of terrorist organization engaged in "systematized gangsterism" offering to protect shopkeepers and other commercial enterprises in exchange for regular payments. (N.Y. Times)

OIL DISPUTES HOLD UP U.S.-MEXICAN PACT. Oil expropriation problems is major stumbling block in U.S.-Mexican relations and is holding up conclusion of far-reaching agreement settling major questions between the two nations. State Department and diplomatic sources say all other points agreed upon basically. (Jack B. Beardwood, Washington Post)

U.S. ENVOY TO MEXICO RESIGNS. Josephus Daniels, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico since 1933, resigns post because of wife's illness. President Roosevelt says Ambassador Daniels "has labored probably more than any other American diplomat in Latin America to make the Good Neighbor Policy a reality." Resignation causes universal expressions of regret among Mexicans. (N.Y. Times)

NICARAGUA GIVES AID TO FARMERS. To stimulate agriculture and industry, provide work and rehabilitate sufferers from recent hurricane, National Bank of Nicaragua to open agency on November 15 in Cape Gracias to provide loans to farmers and small industries. (N.Y. Times)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 380

November 4, 1941.

MICHIGAN EDITORS TO TOUR LATIN AMERICA. Under co-sponsorship of National Editorial Association and Inland Daily Press Association, 32 newspaper editors from small cities in Michigan to leave New York City March 13, 1942. Will cover all Latin American countries in 10,000-mile tour for 52 days. (Christian Science Monitor)

COFFEE CONSUMPTION RAISED. Despite increased prices, coffee consumption in U.S. reaches all-time high of 17.89 pounds per capita for first 9 months of 1941, compared with 15.63 pounds for same period of previous year, the National Coffee Association reports. Increase amounts to 238,000,000 pounds of roasted coffee. (N.Y. Times)

NAZI PENETRATION IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA reported by three delegates to International Youth Conference, returning to New York from Mexico City. From control of airways to wholesale arrests of young people meeting in public assembly, each delegate from Latin American countries has examples to offer of Nazi domination. (N.Y. Times)

BRAZIL BUYS ITALIAN SHIPS. Brazilian Merchant Marine Commission and Bank of Brazil reach agreement with Italian government for purchase of eight Italian merchant ships totaling 46,000 tons, in Brazilian harbors since Italy's entry into war, according to informed sources in Rio de Janeiro. (N.Y. Times)

EX-PRESIDENT OF PANAMA ARRIVES IN MEXICO CITY from Nicaragua. Dr. Arnulfo Arias, exiled former President of Panama gains official permission to enter Mexico. Says he is a political refugee and agrees to make no public pronouncements while in Mexico. (N.Y. Times)

PANAMA CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY. Members of U.S. diplomatic corps, officials of U.S. Army, Navy and Canal Zone join with Panama in celebrating 38th anniversary of Republic's independence. Celebration one of biggest events in Panamanian political history. (N.Y. Times)

URUGUAY URGES UNITED PROTEST TO GERMANY. Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies adopts resolution calling upon all American Republics to protest jointly to Germany over execution of civilians in France and other occupied countries. (N.Y. Times)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 381

November 5, 1941.

INDIFFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICANS to Nazi threat more of a peril than actual propaganda, Señora Ana Rosa S. de Martinez Guerrero of Argentina says upon arrival in Washington to preside at annual meeting of Inter-American Commission of Women. (N.Y. Times)

ITALIANS IN AMERICAS CONDEMN EXECUTIONS by Fascists in Greece and Yugoslavia, the Mazzini Society announces. Acting on behalf of 300,000 Italians living in Western Hemisphere, Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister now in the U.S., sends message to President Roosevelt and heads of other American republics expressing horror at executions. (N.Y. Times)

HAVANA TROLLEY SHOP WORKERS STRIKE in effort to get Ministry of Labor to rule on long-standing controversy with Havana Electric Railway over priority wage scale. (N.Y. Times)

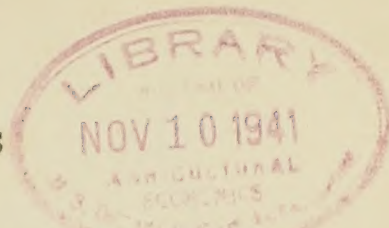
MEXICO'S FIRST AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA presents credentials in Bogotá. Gen. Federico Montes, taking office, says facts have demonstrated that isolationist policy is "not only sterile, but dangerous." (N.Y. Times)

PERU HAS FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE of about \$13,000,000 for 1940. Reserve Bank of Peru terms nation's economic condition "quite satisfactory." (N.Y. Times)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 382

November 6, 1941

PLANS FOR INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE of police and judicial authorities, to be held in Buenos Aires next September, approved by governing board of Pan American Union in Washington. Secretary of State Cordell Hull reelected as Chairman and Dr. Diógenes Escalante, Venezuelan Ambassador, elected vice chairman of board. (N.Y. Times)

JEWISH REFUGEES RETURNED TO SPAIN. Ninety-two Jewish refugees seeking homes in the Western Hemisphere, including 75 who were recently granted permission to live in Paraguay, ordered shipped back to Cádiz, Spain, because of lack of proper visas. (C.S. Monitor)

99 PERCENT OF ARGENTINA OPPOSED TO NAZI ACTIVITIES, according to Dr. Raúl Damonte Taborda, member of delegation of Argentine Chamber of Deputies visiting the U.S. to study defense activities. Says Uruguay, Bolivia, Brazil and Argentina are closely cooperating in exchanging information regarding German activities in those countries. (C.S. Monitor)

ARGENTINE STATE SYMPHONIC ORCHESTRA planned in law approved by government, to be sent to Congress. Law to encourage national music for popular distribution and to benefit talented professional artists who have been displaced from cinemas and other places of entertainment. (C.S. Monitor)

POPE TO BROADCAST TO CHILE. Pope Pius to broadcast message over Vatican radio Sunday, 7 p.m. Rome time, to National Eucharistic Congress in Santiago, Chile. (N.Y. Times)

NATIONAL MERCHANT MARINE FOR CHILE URGED by country's president. Chilean Congress asked to establish Merchant Marine Development Institute to reduce \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 paid annually abroad for maritime freight. (C.S. Monitor)

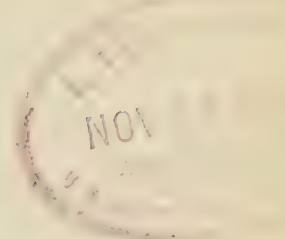
COLOMBIA 80 PERCENT DEMOCRATIC, according to correspondent's evaluation of Colombia's position on United States and hemisphere defense. Says minority attempting to sow dissension and distrust throughout country but that powerful forces are at work to halt such activities. (Benjamin Welles, N.Y. Times)

STRIKES SPREAD IN CUBA, affecting several industries and threatening to hamper Cuba's sugar industry during approaching grinding season. About 7,000 sugar mill workers, 1,000 foundry employes, staff of machine shops of Havana Electric Co., operators of street car system and workmen of large brickyard walk out in demanding increased wages in face of higher living costs. Eight mills of Cuban Atlantic Gulf Sugar Co. affected. (N.Y. Times)

U.S.-BRITISH-CUBAN DEAL SOUGHT. Negotiations for purchase of Cuba's entire 1942 sugar crop by U.S. and Great Britain formally opened. In response to request of U.S., President Fulgencio Batista appoints commission, headed by Madeo López Castrol, secretary of the President, to go to Washington for discussions. (N.Y. Times)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 383

November 7, 1941.

NEW BLACKLIST TO BE ISSUED. New blacklist extending economic boycott against 250 Latin American firms believed to be acting in interests of Axis to be posted within 24 hours, government officials in Washington disclose. Third blacklist to be issued since July 17. One source says new list will boycott several coffee firms and adds that it "will concentrate on business organizations in Central America and probably Colombia." (N.Y. Times)

MARKET OF THE AMERICAS TO BE OPENED in New York City Friday by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Merchandise representative of Latin and North American craftsmanship to be included in assortment of art objects, antiques and curios to be sold for Bundles for Britain. (N.Y. Times)

ARGENTINA REDUCES INTERESTS ON BONDS. Argentine government orders conversion of \$1,161,000,000 worth of bonds, forming huge part of internal debt, from obligations bearing 4-1/2 and 5 percent interest to 4 percent bonds. (C.S. Monitor)

U.S. PLANS TO DEVELOP BRAZIL. Vast plan for developing Amazon Basin of Brazil agriculturally and industrially, with U.S. government financial aid, takes shape in informal talks between U.S. and Brazil. Plan would send U.S. experts to Brazil to make comprehensive survey of the area and call for development of rubber plantations, establishment of variegated farming and factories and resettlement of many Brazilians in Amazon Basin. (N.Y. Times)

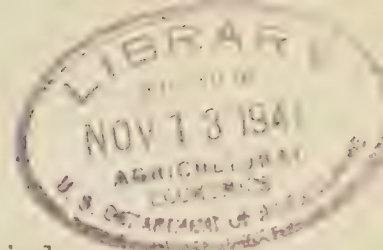
CHILE HONORS CUBAN PRESIDENT. President Fulgencio Batista receives decoration of "Gran Collar de la Orden al Merito" from Chilean Government. Decoration delivered by Chilean Minister to Cuba, Martin Figueroa, in ceremony at presidential palace in Havana. (N.Y. Times)

CUBA'S MINING INDUSTRY STIMULATED by current heavy demand in U.S. for metals of all kinds, the Department of Commerce reports. During first half of current year, shipment of mineral ores from Cuba to U.S. markets reach value of \$4,325,582, as compared with \$2,836,975 for same period in 1940. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 384

November 8-10, 1941.

MORE LATIN AMERICAN FIRMS BLACKLISTED. U. S. issues trade blacklist of 653 additional firms and individuals in Latin American nations believed to be acting for benefit of Axis. Fifty-nine names removed from earlier lists. Guatemala heads additional list with 232 names, of which majority are plantations devoted to coffee or other agricultural products. (Wash. Post)

VAST MAJORITY OF SOUTH AMERICANS FAVOR DEMOCRACY against Axis, but few of people and none of high officials want to become involved in war, says Edward Tomlinson after 3 months in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. Reports no indication that any of these countries would enter war unless they are attacked. (N. Y. H. T.)

LATIN AMERICAN CIVILIAN DEFENSE URGED by Inter-American Commission of Women in final session at Pan American Union in Washington. Resolve to ask U. S. government for aid in setting up civilian defense system in Latin American countries comparable to that being established in U. S. (Wash. Post)

PAN AMERICAN THANKSGIVING MASS to be held Thanksgiving Day in Washington. Government officials and representatives of all American Republics invited to attend as token of inter-American friendship. (Wash. Post)

LACK OF L. A. NEWS IN U. S. NEWSPAPERS LAMENTED by Senora Aña Rosa de Martínez-Guerrero of Argentina in recent visit to U. S. cities. Says she has not once found a story from Buenos Aires in local newspapers, while "at home the papers print a whole page of North American news every day." (C. S. M.)

ARGENTINA REJECTS FILM PROTESTS. Municipal film censors reject German Embassy protest against showing three U. S. films in Buenos Aires. Censors inform German Foreign Ministry that pictures are not anti-German. (Wash. Post)

POPE PIUS BROADCASTS TO CHILE. In message to Chile's national Eucharistic Congress in Santiago, Pope Pius expresses hope for "world peace and preservation of Chile's religious faith against false doctrines, immorality, disbelief and reborn paganism." (Wash. Post)

COLOMBIA REJECTS BLACKLIST. Makes first break in solid front of Americas against Axis firms as Colombian Senate rejects U. S. blacklist on grounds that Washington should have consulted American Republics before issuing list. (C. S. M.)

CUBA THREATENS TO SEIZE BUSINESS FIRM PRIZES that "refuse to comply with or otherwise block recent decree ordering 10 to 25-percent blanket wage increase for all workers," according to Assistant Secretary of Labor José Alvarez Billas. Decree issued last Friday to meet rising costs for living in Cuba and to avert threat of general strike threatened from widespread labor unrest. (N. Y. J. of C.)

(over)

LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST - 2

LEND-LEASE ACCORD SIGNED WITH CUBA. Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicates that "door to Latin America's rich storehouse of strategic raw materials is closed on the Axis," in announcing agreement signed with Cuba for exchange of defense supplies for raw materials. While sum involved was not disclosed, Secretary Hull says pact follows general lines of other agreements already concluded with several Latin American countries and others now under negotiation. Says "government is following policy of using size of countries and relative urgency of need for defense materials as yardstick for fixing amounts and terms of lend-lease agreements." (N. Y. J. of C.)

SPANISH FASCISTS YIELD TO CUBAN ORDER. Secretary of State José Manuel Cortina announces that government of Spain accedes to Cuban request that Francisco García Álvarez, chief of Falange in Cuba, surrender to Cuban authorities immediately. Álvarez took shelter in Spanish Embassy in Havana Oct. 9 when police seized 500 photographs from luggage aboard Spanish ship on which he intended to sail for Spain. (Wash. Post)

94 ECUADORANS SLAIN. Dispatches from Cuenca, Ecuador, report that 94 Ecuadoran gold seekers were massacred by head-hunting Jíbaro Indians, in border area long disputed by Ecuador and Peru. (Wash. Post)

DANIELS LEAVES MEXICO FOR U. S. Josephus Daniels boards plane in Mexico City en route to U. S. after resigning post as Ambassador to Mexico, which he has held for 8½ years. (Wash. Post)

PANAMA BANS JAPANESE COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES under new pro-U. S. government strict interpretation of a trade nationalization law. Japanese protests of ban to Panamanian government refused consideration because it was phrased in "insulting terms and constituted intervention in internal affairs of the nation," according to report of cabinet session. (Wash. Post)

PANAMA TO INVESTIGATE REMARK OF SPANISH MINISTER. Disparaging remark made by Spanish Minister to Panama regarding relations between U. S. and Panama results in furore in Panama City. Report says Minister stated at Independence Day celebration in Panama City that he "did not see why this country celebrates its independence now under the Yankee boot." Informed circles say that Foreign Office will start investigation and indicate that he might be asked to leave Panama. (C. S. M.)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 385

November 12, 1941.

FIELD FOR FREE AND DEMOCRATIC PRESS to protect and strengthen Pan American relations seen by four Latin American journalists receiving Maria Loores Cabot Prizes in Journalism from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. (Christian Science Monitor)

NEW RADIO SERIES LAUNCHED by Stuart Junior High School pupils in Washington. "The Parrot Dealer," a dramatization on Brazil, is first of series to be devoted to programs on Latin America. (Washington Star)

NEW FASCIST COUP D'ETAT MAY BE ATTEMPTED in either Chile or Peru within next month, Johannes Steel reports in radio broadcast. Says real reason 12 American bombing planes were confiscated in Brooklyn dock recently was fear that they would be used for bombing activities in renewed border disputes between Peru and Ecuador. (PM)

BRITAIN'S HIGHER BEEF PRICES WIN ARGENTINE GOOD WILL. British assurance of 10 percent increase for Argentine beef is tangible evidence of Anglo-American desire to help Argentina. Greater trade facilities between U.S. and Argentina and increased meat prices granted by Great Britain represent solid contribution to maintenance of Argentine living standards. (Norman A. Ingrey, Christian Science Monitor)

LOW PRICES FOR BRAZILIAN COTTON constitute principal factor in stimulated heavy export movement. Loss of continental European markets and sharp reduction in shipments to U.S. offset by increased exports to Canada, Japan, China and other minor importing countries not subject to Allied naval blockade. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce)

CHILEAN PRESIDENT RESIGNS. President Pedro Aguirre Cerda resigns post because of ill health. Dr. Jerónimo Méndez, Vice President of Chile, named Acting President. (P.M.)

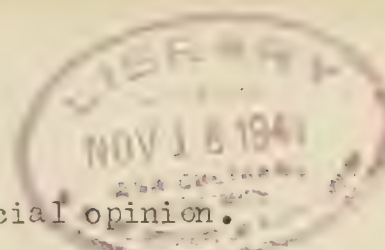
SIX ON U.S. BLACKLIST FACE ARREST IN MEXICO. Antonio Llorens, A. Z. Phillips, Enrique Tinoco, Ramón Obregón, Luis Basurto and Rosendo Soma face arrest in connection with plot to smuggle contraband mercury and other metals out of Mexico aboard Japanese ship, Azuma Maru. Llorens and Phillips named in latest supplement to U.S. blacklist. (Washington Star)

SPANISH ENVOY TO PANAMA DECLARED UNWELCOME. Count de Balén, Spanish Minister to Panama, declared "persona non grata" by government on grounds that at Panama's Independence Day celebration, he remarked that "he did not see why this country celebrates independence now under the Yankee boot." (Washington Star)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 386

November 13, 1941.

U.S. ASKED TO SPEED FLOW OF GOODS to Latin America in addresses by Argentine and Chilean labor leaders at Pittsburgh. Senator Isauro Torres of Chile and José Domenech, secretary-general of Argentine General Confederation of Labor, say U.S. goods needed in Latin America must be supplied during emergency to keep Europe and Asia from seizing market again after war. (Washington Post)

BRAZILIANS GREETED IN CHILE by cheering thousands. Group headed by Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha arrives in Santiago to negotiate commercial treaty. (N.Y. Times)

PERU DECORATES NICARAGUANS. Awards official decorations to President Anastasio Somoza and Foreign Minister Mariano Arguello. (N.Y. Times)

MARKET FOR U.S. COAL IN ARGENTINA seen in bulletin of National Foreign Trade Council. Before war, Argentina obtained its coal from Britain in return for agricultural products. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce)

NAZI R EMOIT PLOT IN BRAZIL seen by Dr. Coelho de Souza, secretary of education of State of Rio Grande do Sul, who charges "Mein Kampf" is read from pulpits of German churches in that State. Lists 10 specific charges against Nazis in area. (N.Y. Times)

CUBA FORMS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, headed by Senator José Manuel Casanova, to function in coordination with Inter-American Financial and Economic Consultative Committee in Washington. (N.Y. Times)

EL SALVADOR JOINS IN INTER-AMERICAN PROTEST against execution by Germany of French hostages. (N.Y. Times)

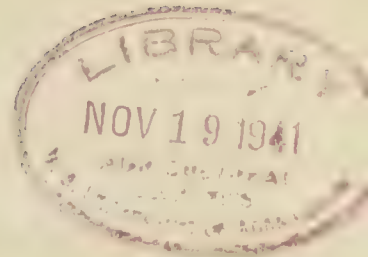
MEXICO EXPECTS OIL SETTLEMENT on its terms, say authoritative quarters in Mexico City. Virtual ultimatum by Mexico to U.S. oil companies, plus pressure by U.S. State Department, expected to bring settlement of U.S. and British claims. Appointment of new Mexican Ambassador to Washington predicted. (N.Y. Times)

NICARAGUA OFFERS TO AID U.S. IN WAR, promising 10,000 soldiers within 24 hours, says Col. Irving A. Lindberg, Honorary Commissioner of Customs and High Commissioner of Nicaragua. Reports soldiers would be easily integrated with our armed forces, since "West Point" of Nicaragua is directed by U.S. Army officer. Lauds Pan American Highway as good will project. (N.Y. Times)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 388

November 15-17, 1941.

SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES BUILDING UP FIGHTING STRENGTHS at enormous sacrifice in order to avoid repetition of last World War incidents. A.B.C. countries possess the largest armies in South America, writes Carlos Nagel. (Washington Post)

U.S. PLANS BIG IMPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICA. Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, declares that 12,700,000 tons of material will be imported from Latin America during 1941-42 year, compared with 10,400,000 tons from same area in previous year. (Christian Science Monitor)

SOUTH AMERICANS CALLED TO OUTLINE POSTWAR SECURITY. Postwar reconstruction, says Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Nobel Peace Prize winner, hinges on a greater leveling of the world's population and dominion of territorial seas. (Christian Science Monitor)

CHILEAN CHAMPAGNE AND WINES GAIN IN MEXICAN MARKET and are fast supplanting like beverages which until recently came exclusively from Europe, Ministry of National Economy reports. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce)

700 ARGENTINES STONE PRO-NAZI NEWS OFFICES of El Pampero in protest against cartoon ridiculing democracies. Editor of paper, which has been accused of having German financial backing, is in jail on contempt charges. (Baltimore Sun)

BRAZIL IS BOOMING, with new buildings going up and prices rising, says visitor. Reports that Manaus, ancient capital of Brazilian rubber industry, is being revived by interest in rubber and other forest products of Amazon Valley. (Fred S. Ferguson, Washington Star)

U.S. BECOMES BIGGEST BUYER OF ARGENTINE WOOL. Department of Agriculture reports U.S. purchases have helped cut 1941-42 wool export surplus in Argentina to not more than 478 million pounds, a reduction of about 10 percent from 1940-41 level. (Christian Science Monitor)

BRAZILIAN EDITOR TO SPEAK at Pan-American Good Neighbor Forum at Roosevelt High School November 19. Brazilian students will dance in native costume and a sound movie on Rio de Janeiro will be shown. (Washington Star)

CUBA TO HONOR VICE PRESIDENT FINLAY AND RELEASE PRISONER BLOOM with the Order of Carlos J. Finlay on December 3. Dr. Finlay was the noted Cuban surgeon who led in discovery that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitos. (N.Y. Times)

REICH REJECTS MEXICO'S PROTEST. Berlin irked by Mexico's "observations" against reprisals in France; declares Germany deserves sympathy rather than blame for efforts "to liberate Europe and the whole world from the pest of Bolshevism." (Baltimore Sun)

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MEXICO REPORTS 187 TONS OF CHICLE EXPORTED TO U.S. Two additional airplanes ordered to expedite shipment from the Quintana Roo Territory of Mexico to the U.S. (Baltimore Sun)

MEXICO ANNOUNCES FEDERAL CONTROL OF MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY. Exhibitors must assign grade letters to pictures indicating suitability for children, adolescents and adults. Letter classification of pictures must be announced in all advertisements. (Baltimore Sun)

MEXICAN VISA ORDER PUT INTO EFFECT. U.S. citizens who have resided in Mexico less than five years must obtain passports with a Mexican consular visa costing \$10.00 upon entering Mexico, as must U.S. business travelers. Regulation does not apply to tourists and students. (New York Times and Journal of Commerce)

NICARAGUA'S EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS OPENS. The Papal Nuncio accredited to Central America, as well as high church dignitaries of other Central American republics, will attend. (N.Y. Times)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 389

November 17, 1941.

O.P.M. PLANS STOCK STUDY OF VITAL MATERIALS to learn effect severance of ship routes would have on supply of critical raw materials. Survey is to take into account existing stock piles, increased domestic and Latin-American production and conservation of supplies by substituting less scarce materials in defense and non-defense goods. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce)

EDUCATION COMMITTEE MEETS in Washington. Committee for Inter-American Cooperation in Agricultural Education approves work accomplished by mission visiting Latin American countries to select site for Institute of Tropical Agriculture; decides to include discussion on activities of farm women in the Americas at next session; reiterates concern in scholarships for agricultural students and promotion of extension services; goes on record as in favor of more courses on Latin American affairs in educational institutions of the United States; commends garden club movement in other American Republics; approves sending experts of United States National Park Service to Latin American Republics to promote better use of park areas; points out need for training of hospital technicians and helpers as basis for improved tropical agriculture.

NEW ARGENTINE DIPLOMATS introduced to Washington society. New staff members are Minister Rodolfo Garcia-Arias and Second Secretary Guillermo Uriburu. (Washington Post)

PRICE STABILIZATION SEEN IN ARGENTINE MOVE. Suspension of futures trading in wheat, linseed and sunflower seed, with Argentine Government fixing buying prices paid farmers and export quotations, interpreted as step to stabilize prices of these products. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce)

HIGHER EXPORT LINSEED PRICE FROM ARGENTINA thought probable. In absence of buying interest on part of American buyers, export prices lose temporary gain which took place after announcement of trade agreement reducing U.S. duty on flaxseed. Under present shipping conditions, Argentina cannot increase volume of shipments to U.S., so Argentine Government is expected to ask higher price from those purchasing flaxseed for export. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce)

PERU EXPANDS ARMY AVIATION. Nation-wide campaign launched by National League of Aviation for promotion and development of civil aviation. League plans to spend 5,000,000 soles (about \$800,000) on formation of corps of pilots and mechanics, purchase of training planes, organization of aviation clubs and domestic encouragement of civil aviation. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce)

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NOV 22 1941

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 390

November 19, 1941.

FIFTH COLUMN IN LATIN AMERICA STRONGER THAN EVER, according to Dr. Hugo Fernández Artucio, Professor at the University of Montevideo, but could be cleaned out in six months with "sufficient aid" from the United States. (Christian Science Monitor)

ROCKEFELLERS ENTERTAIN LATIN AMERICANS. Diplomats, senators and press represented at party given by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and Mrs. Rockefeller in honor of Latin American delegates who attended recent international labor conference. (Washington Post)

LATIN NEEDS MUST BE FILLED, says Col. R. B. Lord, assistant director of the Economic Defense Board, in order to assure flow of South American products to U.S. Col. Lord stresses the government's policy to maintain established trade channels between the two continents. (N.Y. Times)

U.S. MAY REQUISITION AXIS SHIPS laid up in Western Hemisphere ports as replacements for vessels in North Atlantic routes. Program contemplated for use of these ships involves 85 Axis vessels in Central and South American ports, 30 of them tankers. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce)

U.S. WILL SURVEY LATIN MINERAL RESOURCES. Defense project will seek to expand production of existing mines and find new deposits of copper, lead, zinc. Officials assume that agreement is contemplated by which this government will finance expanded production in return for specified quantity of ores. (Charles E. Egan in New York Times)

ARGENTINA INCREASES OIL OUTPUT. Production of crude oil in first nine months of current year amounted to 679,551,725 gallons in contrast to production of 636,208,659 gallons in same period last year. (N.Y. Times)

CHILEAN OFFICIAL ACCUSES U.S. OF NOT LIVING UP TO GOOD NEIGHBOR PLAN. Senator Isauro Torres, "speaking frankly," warns that unless U.S. speeds up shipments of machinery and finished goods to South America, good neighbor policy will be considered nothing but words by the Latin nations. (Christian Science Monitor)

FILM DEPICTING MEXICAN LIFE RELEASED. "The Forgotten Village," documentary film by John Steinbeck, performed by native actors, yields insight into lives of Indians in remote Mexican town. (N.Y. Times)

SETTLEMENT OF MEXICAN OIL CONTROVERSY believed near, following return of Josephus Daniels, retiring Ambassador to Mexico. Daniels indicates he is hopeful of early peace in three-year economic battle. (Washington Post)

MEXICO'S POSITION STRONG, says correspondent. Good Neighbor Policy and world emergency in Mexico's favor, as against property rights of American oil companies. United States constrained by exigency of defense requirements to abandon hostile attitude embodied in diplomatic notes since 1938 oil expropriation. (Harold Candler, New York Times)

SPANISH EMBY REACHES MANAGUA. Manuel García Moralejo, first resident Minister accredited to Nicaragua by Spain, reaches Managua. (N.Y. Times)

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NOV 25 1941

NOTE: Compiled from various sources. Not an expression of official opinion.

LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 391

November 21, 1941.

SPAIN'S DIPLOMATS AID AXIS PROPAGANDA IN LATIN AMERICA. Phalanx Foreign Service spreads pro-Axis, anti-U.S. propaganda to bring youth of New World into Falangist-Nazi-Fascist orbit. In addition, Phalanx pushes its influence by offering ruling classes places of importance in future Falangist Empire. (H.Rutland Southworth, PM)

COLLEGE WOMEN MEET IN HAVANA with delegates present from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba and the United States. Dr. Virginia C. Gildersleeve, acting president of International Federation of University Women, defines aim as promotion of "understanding and friendship among university women of all nations of the world to further their interests and develop between their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness." (N.Y.Times)

ARGENTINA PLANS TO USE 16 ITALIAN FREIGHTERS requisitioned earlier this year to expand merchant marine, 8 purchased outright, 8 obtained with option clause permitting Italy to repurchase within 6 months if hostilities have ceased. (N.Y.Times)

ARGENTINE CASEIN UP 2 3/4¢ as result of sharply curtailed supplies and resumption of consumer interest. English and Japanese buyers, willing to pay higher than market prices, are actively competing with U.S. buyers. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce)

BRAZIL'S OIL SUPPLY ASSURED BY DECREE. President Vargas authorizes Government-owned Brazilian Lloyd Steamship Co. to requisition all available tankers under Brazilian flag for service in carrying oil and gasoline from foreign ports to Brazil. (N.Y.Times)

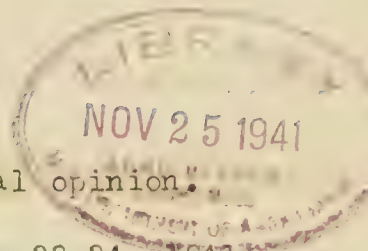
CHILE PROTESTS STORY IN TIME MAGAZINE referring to President Aguirre's illness. U.S. Ambassador Claude G. Bowers refers to November 17 article as an "outrageous" dispatch, "one of a series of similar misstatements in sundry U.S. journals of late, which are considerably harming friendly relations between the American nations. (Washington Post)

U.S. AND MEXICO SIGN PACT to end oil dispute, stabilize peso, purchase more silver finance highway work and negotiate trade agreement. Mexico agrees to pay 40 million dollars over 14-year period to settle agrarian and "general" claims of American nationals. Export-Import Bank will accept 30 million dollars in road-improvement bonds from Mexico and will consider "sympathetically" applications for credit for projects guaranteed by Mexican Government. Most important feature of agreement is proposed formula for oil settlement: experts named by each country to arrive at fair compromise of value of property within 5 months. If there is no agreement separate reports will be filed. Mexican officials, overjoyed by pact, send bottles of tequila to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau. (N.Y.Times)

JAPAN CHARGES PANAMA WITH UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDE and protests against "inhuman and insincere maltreatment of Japanese subjects in Panama" as manifested in wholesale cancellation of business licenses issued to Japanese subjects. (N.Y. Times)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 392

November 22-24, 1941.

NELSON ROCKEFELLER MADE MEMBER OF ECONOMIC DEFENSE BOARD. Appointment of Mr. Rockefeller along with establishment of new American Hemisphere Division expected to strengthen hemisphere economic program, says Vice President Wallace. Under new arrangement, commercial and financial division of Coordinator's office working under Milo Perkins, Executive Director of Defense Board, will undertake study of hemisphere resources. (N.Y. Times)

CULTURAL INTERCHANGE PRESSED BY CUBAN MINISTER. Dr. Juan J. Remos asks action on plans of Inter-American Intellectual Conference to sign cultural treaties for interchange of professors and students. (N.Y. Times)

FIRST INTER-AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE opens in Baltimore with delegates from 18 American nations attending. Proposes to create permanent form of cooperation among Jewish communities of Americas. Nelson Rockefeller will address closing session on Tuesday. (N.Y. Times)

UNIVERSITY GROUP SEEKS CLOSER TIES BETWEEN WOMEN OF AMERICAS. International Federation at Havana stresses need for wider teacher and student exchange and creation of student hostels under international auspices. (N.Y. Times)

NAZI UNION IN ARGENTINA INVESTIGATES. Inquiry reveals Federation of German Trade Unions, with 11,000 members, is German Labor Front in disguise, linked with parent organization in Germany and German Embassy in Buenos Aires. Report 196,000 pesos in dues paid in 1940, in addition to subsidies of 17,000 pesos from German Embassy. Germans seeking Argentine citizenship expelled from organization. (N.Y. Times)

BRAZILIAN MINISTER SPEEDS DEFENSE TIES. Believed that intense negotiations of Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, with Argentine's Foreign Minister directed at effort to induce Argentina to declare herself openly for frank policy of continental defense. (N.Y. Times)

BRAZIL'S BLACKLISTED FIRMS DEFENDED. Press argues that the fact that Brazilian firms traded in past with Axis firms is not sufficient reason for inclusion in blacklist, inasmuch as U.S. firms that did so are not penalized. Calling measure unfair, Jornal opines that foreign firms may be blacklisted but not Brazilian firms. (N.Y. Times)

BRAZIL RESTRICTS GERMAN NEWSPAPERS from abroad in 3 States of Brazil containing 800,000 residents of Germanic descent. Official decree applies to Rio Grande do Sul, home State of President Vargas, Santa Catharina, and Paraná. (PM)

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT AWARDED PILOT'S INSIGNIA by Avianca, Colombian airline, formerly owned by Germans. President Eduardo Santos honored for effort to nationalize Colombia's air transport. (N.Y. Times)

(Over)

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR may be George S. Messersmith, U.S. Ambassador to Cuba, according to well-informed diplomatic quarters. May succeed Josephus Daniels. (Washington Post)

U.S. AND MEXICO AMIGOS NOW. Economic needs on one side and defense plans on other neutralize existing prejudices, writes Harold Callender. Mexican industrialists confident that if U.S. grants huge credits to support Mexican economy, she will not let that economy collapse. Political balance appears to be tilted toward Cardenas group momentarily. Long-range effect, however, appears to work against revolutionary trend and toward stability, with closer economic and political relations with U.S. (Harold Callender, N.Y. Times)

OIL COMPANIES HOLD PLAN FOR MEXICAN AGREEMENT UNFAIR. W.S. Farish, President of Standard Oil Co., declares proposal tends to validate "original confiscation," and binds companies to accept a speculative promise in exchange for tangible properties. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce)

REJECTION BY U.S. OIL COMPANIES OF MEXICAN OIL SETTLEMENT not expected to interfere with other phases of agreement. For the moment, oil companies can only "tread water." Indications are that State Department may exert pressure on them to reach settlement. (J.H. Carmichael, N.Y. Times)

PERFECTION OF ANGLO-MEXICAN FRIENDSHIP URGED. "Mexico could live until the end of the world without diplomatic relations with England," writes Eduardo Villasenor. "But it is absurd that the only country which did not commit Great Britain's mistake of compromising with the Fascists in Italy and Spain should not be on good terms with a country which is now fighting not only for its empire but for ***** liberty." (The Nation)

PERUVIAN EXHIBIT OPENS TODAY IN NEW YORK. First Government-sponsored exhibition of a South American republic to reach U.S. includes comprehensive collection of Peruvian arts and crafts. (N.Y. Times)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 393

November 25, 1941.

U.S. TROOPS MOVE INTO NETHERLANDS GUIANA. South American colony occupied in accord with agreement among Brazil, United States and Netherlands to protect bauxite mines. Action purported to end cooperation with Vichy Government. Presence of American forces has immense strategic importance in defense of hemisphere, since Netherlands Guiana offers base for protection against attack upon South America from Dakar or other bulge points of Western Africa, and completes string of U.S. bases extending from Iceland to Equator. Brazil pleased by step; sees danger point converted into element of strength in hemisphere defense. "Normal thing," says Argentina's Foreign Minister, adding that move is analagous to U.S. occupation of Iceland. (N.Y. Times)

ARGENTINA SEEKS TO CONTROL FOREIGN SCHOOLS through bill providing that only Argentinians can manage or teach at foreign private schools. Bill presented in Chamber of Deputies together with report on totalitarian infiltration in German and Italian schools. German Embassy controls all German schools and teachers must take oath swearing allegiance to the Führer. (N.Y. Times)

SCHOLAR FELLOWSHIP TO CHILE. One-year travel and study fellowship presented by government of Chile and Carnegie Foundation to 22 year-old Maury Bromsen of New York City to write life of José Manuel Balmaceda. (N.Y. Times)

CUBA AGAINST PASSPORTS; will ask U.S. to exempt Americans coming to Cuba from passport regulations that State Department at Washington will soon put into effect. Believed that Cuba's tourist trade would be jeopardized by passport requirement. (N.Y. Times)

CUBA READY TO BACK U.S. in case of war. President Batista says that "Cuba awaits orders of the leading nation in America--the United States. Cuba is a small country without resources, but the little we have we cheerfully place on the altar of the liberty of men who are dying for liberty." President Batista spoke to workers massed in a demonstration marking approval of recent decrees increasing wages in Cuba. (N.Y. Times)

PERUVIAN SCORES "TEN-DAY" WRITERS. "There are too many writers and publicists who spend ten days in a town in South America and then proceed to surround their superficial observations with an air of authority," says Minister de Zela at opening of Peruvian exhibit. (N.Y. Times)

PANAMA SEIZES 9 PLOTTERS planning subversive movement intended to overthrow government and place Anibal Ríos, Third Vice President and former Minister to Peru in the Presidency. Ríos, speaking from Colombia, insists that "come what may, I am going to serve." Bases claim to Presidency on ground that first two Vice Presidents waived claims to office after coup that deposed President Arias, now exiled in Mexico. (C.H. Calhoun, N.Y. Times)

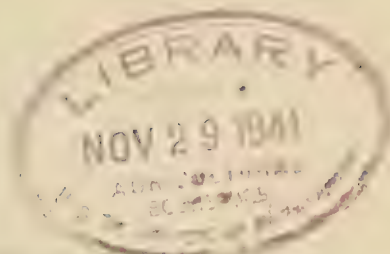
VENEZUELA OIL BIG FACTOR IN WAR. Oil executives in Venezuela assert that nation is world's second largest producer of petroleum--production rate amounting to 243,000,000 barrels a year, surpassing estimated rate for Russia. (N.Y. Times)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 394

November 26, 1941

NAZIS CALL GUIANA OCCUPATION "the first military attack of the United States on South America." "Greatest attention" being given in Berlin to this "Yankee invasion." German press commentators dismiss as "shameless" President Roosevelt's reason for sending expeditionary forces to Netherlands Guiana and say principal motive is acquisition of springboard for intended "jump" across Atlantic to Dakar. (N.Y. Times and Washington Star)

GUIANA NOT "OCCUPIED" says Stephen Early, emphasizing that American troops are merely collaborating with Netherland military force through a cooperative agreement. Netherlands Indies News Agency reports that U.S. troops received "hearty and simple welcome" upon arrival. (N.Y. Times and C.S. Monitor)

EQUADOR, PERU TO FREE PRISONERS taken in border clashes in recent months. Conference to conciliate the two countries expected to be held in Buenos Aires. (C.S. Monitor)

ARGENTINE-U.S. FLAXSEED AGREEMENT HINTED as Argentine Government still refrains from offering linseed for export. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce)

CHILE'S PRESIDENT DIES AT 62. Dr. Pedro Aguirre Cerda, who headed South America's first and only Popular Front Government, succumbs to bronchial illness in Santiago. Elected Chile's 36th President in 1938 by a coalition of Radicals, Socialists and Communists, he considered himself a true democrat. He dedicated much of his presidential effort to reducing illiteracy in Chile, and favored such agrarian reforms as heavy taxation on uncultivated land. (N.Y. Times and C.S. Monitor)

ROOSEVELT APOLOGIZES TO CHILE and denounces as "a disgusting lie" an article that appeared in Time magazine regarding the temporary retirement of Aguirre Cerda who died today. Mr. Roosevelt made a public apology to the people of Chile on behalf of the Administration and the people of the United States. (N.Y. Times)

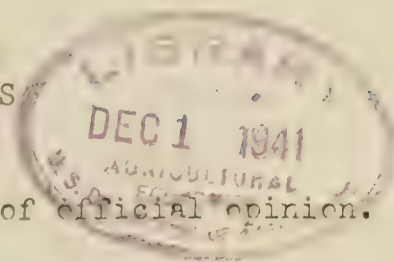
DEFENSE ACCORDS BETWEEN U.S. AND MEXICO suggested by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla in Mexican Senate. "In this hemisphere," he said, "the United States alone possesses the military capacity proportionate to the dangers that threaten." Padilla's speech was a plea for hemisphere solidarity, upon which he rested his support of the Washington agreements. The Senate is expected to ratify them after committee discussions. Padilla stressed that the agreements "cannot be measured in figures, for this is not a time of mercantile but of moral equations." (Harold Callender, N.Y. Times)

MOTION FILED ON MEXICAN DEBT by International Committee of Bankers on Mexico to confirm report of Lieut.-Gov. Charles Poletti as special referee holding that Mexican Government has no claim in \$7,000,000 which committee wishes to disburse among 275,000 holders of over \$500,000,000 in Mexican bonds. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce.)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 395

November 27, 1941.

FIRST DAILY TRANSPORT SERVICE BETWEEN CHILE AND ARGENTINA will go into operation on Saturday when Pan American-Grace Airways begin new schedule. Six-hour runs will be between Santiago and Buenos Aires. German service is on twice-weekly basis. (N.Y. Times)

ARGENTINA'S FINANCES SHOW IMPROVEMENT. Four-billion-peso conversion of internal bonds, reducing service on the federal debt to a flat rate of four per cent, indicates that Argentina has a sound currency and offers security for most classes of investors. In launching conversion scheme, Acting President Ramón S. Castillo pointed out that the punctual payment of the national bond service, domestic and foreign, is one of the cardinal points contributing to Argentine prestige. (Christian Science Monitor)

U.S. AIR MISSION REACHES LA PAZ. Instruction of Bolivian pilots to begin after inspection tour of military aviation school at Cochabamba. (N.Y. Times)

POSTWAR FEEDING BY ARGENTINA indicated by Finance Minister's advice to farmers to accent livestock-raising, obviously with an eye to feeding blockaded Europe. For the first nine months of current year exports of livestock group almost quadrupled those of cereal and linseed. (Christian Science Monitor)

COSTA RICA ENLARGES HER 350-MAN ARMY with a declaration that America may be drawn into the war and she is determined to do her part. A United States Army mission is expected in San José to supervise the training. Entry of Germans and nationals of German-occupied countries prohibited until end of war. (N.Y. Times)

MEXICAN OIL ISSUES STILL DEBATED. Friends of President Avila Camacho express hope that settlement will be reached between oil companies themselves within five-month evaluation period prescribed in agreement. Eduardo Villaseñor, director of Bank of Mexico, answers editorial in New York Times which said, "Mexico, in effect, has said that she was willing to cooperate, but was insisting on a good price," with retort that it might equally be said that the United States had used defense of the democracies and the hemisphere as a lever to get from the Government of Mexico "a privileged payment of \$40,000,000 for claims of United States citizens." He denies Mexico ever "placed on sale her attitude toward cooperation with the democracies." (N.Y. Times)

PANAMA TO ARREST VICE PRESIDENT RIOS on charge of peculations while Minister of Education, as result of investigation made by commission of three lawyers appointed by present government. Señor Rios is still in Colombia where he stopped on his way home from his diplomatic post in Peru, when he learned of failure of coup to make him President. (N.Y. Times)

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LATIN AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST

No. 396

November 28, 1941.

TRANSFER OF WORLD SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL SOCIETIES TO AMERICAS forecast by second Pan-American Congress on Intellectual and Cultural Cooperation which met in Havana. Such large-scale transfer would make this continent world's center of learning. Congress recommended special passports which would make possible a wider exchange of teachers, scientists and newspapermen, referred to as "professors of the popular masses," among our American republics. (N.Y. Times)

DESPERADOES SWARMING PENAL COLONIES OF FRENCH GUIANA since they could be converted into expeditionary force of 10,000 men under technical command. Statement made by El Heraldo, Venezuelan paper, in connection with entry of U.S. troops into neighboring Netherlands Guiana, action which had prior approval of Venezuela and other Latin American republics. Newspaper hinted that bauxite mines had been coveted by Germany and that since 1840 there has been a series of German publications "demonstrating the Aryan predilection" for the colony itself." (Washington Star)

U.S. UNDERTAKES TO BUY ALL OF ARGENTINA'S TUNGSTEN for three years up to maximum of 3,000 tons yearly at little less than \$1,500 a ton. Agreement deprives Axis powers of one more source of tungsten, indispensable for hardening steel, and becomes additional link in chain of agreements whereby all strategic materials produced in Latin America are being placed out of reach of Axis countries. Most important of such agreements include one with Bolivia where U.S. buys entire production of tungsten and tin, and Brazilian accord for purchase of manganese, bauxite and commercial diamonds. Chilean copper and Argentine mica and beryllium only important strategic materials still outside scope of U.S. purchasing agreements. (Arnaldo Cortesi, N.Y. Times)

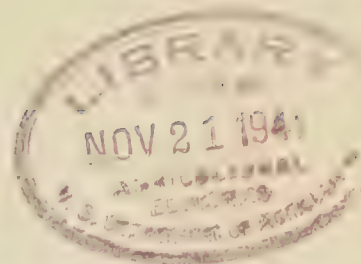
GEROGE S. MESSERSMITH NAMED AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO. New ambassador is career diplomat, experienced in problems of Latin nations and Europe. He has been Ambassador to Cuba since January, 1940, and before that held several assignments in Central Europe. (Washington Star)

MEXICO SEES IMPORTANT ROLE FOR NEW AMBASSADOR who arrives at post about same time as new British Ambassador, Charles Bateman. For first time in many years both U.S. Embassy and British Legation--officially non-existent during suspension of diplomatic relations for last three years--will be managed by career diplomats; and it is with these two countries that Mexico has her most important and troublesome foreign relations. Mr. Messersmith faces problems growing out of priorities for machinery and raw materials, which Mexico can get only from U.S., and also defense questions which sooner or later will arise in diplomatic form. (N.Y. Times)

"BLOODLESS COUP" DEFEATED IN PARAGUAY. Dispute started when President Morinigo refused request of Police Chief Luis Santiviago for special honors for former president, Eduardo Schaerer, founder of pro-Axis political unit. (Christian Science Monitor)

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Index to Latin American News Digest

November 1-15, 1941

NOTE: In each day's digest, items of general Latin American and Pan American interest appear first. These are followed by items dealing with specific countries and their relations with the United States. Each item from November 1-15, inclusive, is here listed under as many countries, products or other subjects as it touches. The items indexed are despatches published in the press.

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Index to Latin American News Digest

November 16-28, 1941

NOTE: In each day's digest, items of general Latin American and Pan American interest appear first. These are followed by items dealing with specific countries and their relations with the United States. Each item from November 16-28, inclusive, is here listed under as many countries, products or other subjects as it touches. The items indexed are despatches published in the press.

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